

REVISION OF THE TRIBE PACHYPEZINI (COLEOPTERA, CERAMBYCIDAE).

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In monographing the Onciderini,¹ the authors encountered several genera which were in discord with the other elements of the tribe; in order to relocate these properly, it became necessary to study various other related groups. The present revision is an outgrowth of one of these problems.

Material in the collections of the Carnegie Museum [C.M.] formed the largest part of the basis for the undertaking; other collections examined are as follows: Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia [A.N.S.P.]; Lionel Lacey, New Rochelle; and the American Museum of Natural History [A.M.N.H.]. Our thanks go to all the curators of these collections, whose kindnesses have made this study possible.

As here defined, Pachypezini is removed from the Hippopsini, where they had been placed by Lacordaire as a subtribe, and is elevated to tribal rank, and excludes all the genera formerly included except the typical genus. To this has been added the genus *Helvina*, formerly in the Onciderini. The group thus formed differs from the Hippopsini s.s. in several important characters: antennae less elongate, heavily fringed beneath, scape never passing the middle of the pronotum; head not elongate, with antennal tubercles very prominent; eye with lower lobe large, oblong, strongly vertical, never transverse, the upper lobes much wider than isthmus; prosternal processes behind procoxae narrow; meso- and metasternum not elongate; and elytra with apices separately rounded, at most feebly acuminate, never spined nor aciculary acuminate, humeri more prominent. From the other genera formerly included near *Pachypeza* (*Hippopsicon*, *Auloconotus*, and *Pothyne*, etc., for which the authors propose the name Hippopsiconini, trib. nov.), the present tribe differs chiefly as follows:

Procoxae placed well behind middle of prothorax; pronotum transversely carinate on entire disk; head with front feebly convex when viewed from side, without longitudinal carinae on vertex; elytral apices rounded, not truncate; antennae with a dense, long fringe on proximal segments; eye with upper lobe broader than isthmus; mesosternum gradually inclined to me-

¹ Dillon, L. S. and E. S. Dillon, The Tribe Onciderini, Part I; Reading Publ. Mus. Sci. Pub., 5, 1945, p. I-XV, 1-186.

socoxal acetabula anteriorly, not sulcate there. (The opposite of these characters will distinguish the Hippopsiconini from the Hippopsini as well.)

From all the related tribes, the members of the Pachypezini are distinguishable in several, largely sexual, peculiarities. In the male the pronotum is elongate, whereas in the female it is slightly transverse; the former sex has the metafemora and metatibiae strongly compressed and, on the procoxae, there is a flange on the lateral surface near the insertion of the femur. This latter character is present to some degree in certain females, too.

From the Onciderini, the Pachypezini differ in the above sexual characters; the pro- and mesosternal processes narrow; the legs short; the procoxae confined to the basal half of prothorax; and the front of the head inclined at a greater angle than the anterior margin of the prothorax, when viewed from the side.

KEY TO GENERA.

Antennal tubercles approximate; body form more elongate

Pachypeza

Antennal tubercles widely separated; body form robust . . *Helvina*

Helvina Thomson

Helvina Thomson, Syst. Cerambyc., 1864, p. 103. Lacordaire, Gen. Col., IX, 1872, p. 688.

This genus differs from *Pachypeza* in these respects: the body form is less elongate and more robust; antennal tubercles widely spaced; antennae only slightly longer than body in male, and not as long as body in female; species of this genus are granulate-punctate or granulate on the base of the elytra; no white lateral vitta is present on pronotum.

Elongate-oblong, rather robust, cylindrical. Head viewed from above less than half as long as pronotum or as its own width at base; front elongate, narrowed gradually to epistoma, slightly inclined posteriorly; eye with lower lobe oblong, at least twice genal height, upper lobes well separated; antennal tubercles distant, more so in female than in male; robust, unarmed at apex in either sex. Pronotum subquadrate in male, slightly transverse in female, widest near middle, base and apex subequal in width, sides unarmed but with a cluster of setigerous granules just behind middle, anterior margin straight; basal and apical transverse sulcus distinct; disk transversely rugose. Scutellum transverse. Elytra with sides nearly

parallel, apices separately broadly rounded; disk at base granulate or granulate-punctate; humeri rather prominent, angle rounded, usually tuberculate. Legs short, middle ones shortest; procoxae one half (or slightly more) the length of prothorax, in male sometimes tuberculate on mesal surface, laterally with a strong flange in the same sex; femora clavate, robust, profemora in male expanded on mesal surface on distal half, less distinctly so in female; tibiae short, metatibiae and metafemora in male strongly compressed. Antennae slightly longer than body in male, nearly equal to body length in female, rather densely fimbriate on basal five segments, thence to apex sparsely so; scape cylindrical, very gradually wider apically; third segment cylindrical, straight, one third longer than first; rest gradually shorter, tenth and eleventh segments subequal, not elongate.

Genotype: Helvina uncinata Thomson, by original designation and monotypy.

KEY TO SPECIES.

1. Elytra sparsely, rather coarsely granulate at base, unicolorous, with scattered, small, glabrous maculae *uncinata*
Elytra densely granulate-punctate at base, bicolorous, without glabrous maculae 2
2. Head and pronotum ashy-gray pubescent; elytra finely, densely granulate-punctate basally; only abdominal sternites 1 and 2 brown maculate laterally *lanuginosa*
Head and pronotum yellowish- or rosy-gray pubescent; elytra more coarsely, more or less rugosely granulate-punctate; abdominal sternites 1, 2, and 3 brown maculate laterally ..

lypera

Helvina uncinata Thomson (Pate I, Fig. 6)

Helvina uncinata Thomson, Syst. Ceramb., 1864, p. 103.

Male: Elongate-oblong, cylindrical, rather robust; fuscous, uniformly covered with tawny-gray pubescence, denser around eyes; genae dark brown pubescent; elytra with a number of moderate sized, round, glabrous maculae irregularly scattered over surface (these are tubercles basally); abdomen on each side of first and second sternites with a broad, oblique, dark brown macula that extends onto metacoxae, hind legs and mesotibiae apically dark brown pubescent, metafemora glabrous on mesal surface.

Head above finely punctate, with a few coarser ones medially,

a median line extending from occiput to epistoma; front elongate, one half again as long as wide, a little wider above, finely punctate; genae transverse, more or less rugosely punctate; eye with lower lobe very large, at least twice as tall as gena, oblong; antennal tubercles widely separated, slightly prominent, robust, unarmed. Pronotum as long as greatest width, narrowed basally and apically, basal and apical transverse sulcus narrow, straight, rather deep; disk entirely covered with coarse, irregular rugosities, only a few of which are interrupted; sides just above angulation of procoxae with several small prominent tubercles, the anterior one largest. Scutellum transverse, apex broadly rounded. Elytra nearly parallel-sided, apices separately rounded; on basal quarter with a number of coarse, shining tubercles, irregularly placed and variable in number and size; humeri slightly prominent, anterior margin arcuate, slightly oblique, angle with a feebly elevated, obtuse tubercle. Prosternum rather narrow, gradually wider posteriorly; mesosternal process narrow, elongate, at apex feebly emarginate; abdomen with fifth sternite a little longer than fourth. Legs short, front pair more elongate; procoxae with flange broad and elongate, lower edge arcuate, apex acute; femora robust, clavate, profemora subpedunculate, strongly expanded on mesal surface on apical third, metafemora strongly compressed; metatibiae compressed, broad; protarsi slightly dilated. Antennae slightly longer than body, eighth segment attaining elytral apex, densely fringed beneath on third to fifth segments, more sparsely so on first two and from sixth to eleventh; scape moderately robust, subcylindrical, a little wider apically; third nearly straight, one third longer than first; fourth slightly longer than first, rest subequal.

Female: As in male but pronotum slightly wider than long, less tapering to base and apex, on sides tubercles less distinct; legs a little longer, procoxae with flange very short, profemora unmodified, metafemora less compressed, metatibiae not compressed, protarsi not dilated; antennae with ninth segment attaining elytral apex; abdomen with fifth sternite much larger than fourth, broadly grooved medially.

Length 19–26 mm.; width 5.6–8 mm.

Type locality: Cayenne.

Distribution: The Guianas and lower Amazon region. French Guiana: ♀; Cayenne; [M.C.Z.]. Brazil: ♂, 2 ♀; Santarem; [C. M.].

Helvina lanuginosa Bates (Pate I, Fig. 7)

Pachypeza lanuginosa Bates, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (3), XVI, 1865, p. 314 (sep. p. 200).

Male: Elongate-oblong, cylindrical, rather robust; medium to dark reddish-brown. Head and pronotum ashy-gray pubescent, genae dark brown pubescent. Scutellum and elytra on basal fourth and narrowly on sides ashy-gray pubescent, remainder of surface grayish-brown pubescent, with minute, scattered spots of ashy-gray. Beneath ashy-gray pubescent, first and second sternites of abdomen broadly maculate laterally with dark brown. Antennae dark reddish-brown, grayish-brown pubescent, the apex of scape and third with ashy-gray. Legs dark reddish-brown, first two pairs grayish-brown pubescent, hind ones dark brown pubescent, except the tarsi which are grayish-brown; metafemora glabrous on mesal surface.

Head above with a few, coarse, shallow punctures between antennal tubercles; a median impressed line from occiput to epistoma; front elongate, distinctly narrowed to epistoma, surface with scattered, coarse, shallow punctures; genae transverse; eyes with lower lobe oblong, three times genal height; antennal tubercles slightly prominent, well-separated. Pronotum subquadrate, distinctly narrowed basally and apically, widest at middle; an apical and a basal sulcus present, apical one wide, shallow; disk with many distinct, irregular, transverse carinae which are continued laterally to prosternum, at middle basally with a few coarse granules; laterally at base with a cluster of small granules bearing setae. Scutellum transverse, sides and apex broadly arcuate. Elytra with sides nearly straight, apices each broadly rounded; basal fourth finely and densely granulate-punctate, granules on humeri forming rugosities, remainder of surface finely, densely punctate, the punctures becoming smaller and less dense apically; humeri slightly prominent, anterior margin arcuate, feebly oblique, angle with a large, feebly elevated tubercle. Prosternum simply rounded, much narrowed between procoxae; mesosternal process narrow, slightly widened and feebly emarginate apically; fifth sternite subtruncate apically, distinctly longer than fourth. Legs moderately long; procoxae globose, with the procoxal flange short but distinct; profemora greatly expanded on mesal surface of apical half, base narrow and coarsely rugose, metafemora and tibiae much compressed; protarsi dilated. Antennae with eighth segment

attaining elytral apex; scape moderately robust, subcylindrical, slightly wider apically; third segment nearly straight, one third longer than scape, fourth slightly longer than scape, remaining segments gradually shorter, eleventh slightly shorter than tenth; moderately fimbriate on first five segments, more densely on apex of third, fourth, and fifth.

Female: More robust; pronotum feebly transverse, very feebly narrowed apically and basally; fifth sternite feebly triangularly impressed medially; procoxae only minutely flanged; femora clavate, profemora more robust, metafemora compressed slightly; metatibiae dilated feebly; antennae with ninth segment attaining elytral apex.

Length 17–22.2 mm.; width 5.2–7 mm.

Type locality: Egá and São Paulo [deOliveira], Upper Amazon, Brazil.

Distribution: The Amazon Region. Brazil: 2 ♂; 2 ♀; Santarem; [C.M.].

***Helvina lypera* Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov. (Plate I, Fig. 8)**

Resembles *H. lanuginosa* but the bases of elytra are rugosely granulate-punctate; the head and pronotum and elytral maculation either yellowish- or rosy-gray instead of ashy-gray; first, second, and third sternites dark brown maculate.

Male: Elongate-oblong, robust, cylindrical; piceous. Head, pronotum, and scutellum dull yellowish- or rosy-gray pubescent, eyes margined with same pubescence but denser. Elytra grayish-brown pubescent, with very small, irregular maculae of yellowish- or rosy-gray pubescence scattered over the surface, these denser on basal third, lateral margin with a narrow, indistinct vitta of same pubescence. Beneath piceous, clothed with yellowish- or rosy-gray pubescence, first, second, and third sternites laterally dark brown maculate, macula much narrower on third. Antennae piceous, grayish-brown pubescent. Legs piceous, first and second pairs yellowish or fulvous-gray pubescent, hind ones dark brown pubescent; metafemora glabrous on mesal surface.

Head above with a few coarse, shallow punctures on occiput and vertex, a median impressed line from occiput to near epistoma; front elongate, sides gradually but distinctly narrowed below, surface with a few coarse punctures; genae transverse; eye with lower lobe broadly oblong, nearly twice genal height; antennal tubercles slightly prominent, widely separated. Pronotum subquadrate, distinctly narrowed apically and ba-

sally; apical and a basal sulcus moderately deep; disk more or less regularly, transversely carinate, the carinae continuing laterally nearly to prosternum, laterally and medially at base with a few punctate granules. Scutellum transverse; sides straight or nearly so; apex subtruncate. Elytra with sides nearly straight, apices each broadly rounded; disk with basal fourth rather coarsely, rugosely granulate-punctate, thence coarsely punctate to middle, remainder of surface more finely and sparsely punctate; humeri slightly prominent, anterior margin arcuate, feebly oblique, angle simply rounded. Prosternum narrow, simply rounded, widened basally; mesosternal process narrow, feebly widened apically, apical margin barely emarginate; fifth sternite longer than fourth, very feebly emarginate at apex. Legs moderate; procoxae globose, procoxal flange moderate; profemora strongly swollen on mesal surface of apical half, basal third narrow and roughly rugose; metafemora and tibiae strongly compressed; protarsi dilated. Antennae very slightly longer than body; scape subcylindrical, moderately robust, slightly widened apically; third segment straight, one third longer than scape, fourth slightly longer than scape, remaining segments gradually shorter; eleventh very slightly longer than tenth; fimbriate on all eleven segments, but more heavily so on third, fourth, and fifth.

Female: More robust; pronotum feebly transverse, very feebly narrowed apically and basally; fifth sternite shallowly, triangularly impressed at apex; procoxae feebly but distinctly flanged; femora clavate, profemora basally with a few rugosities and with mesal surface feebly swollen, metatibiae only very feebly dilated, protarsi slightly dilated; antennae distinctly shorter than body, eleventh segment shorter than tenth.

Length 16.5–20.5 mm.; width 4.5–7.75 mm.

Holotype: Male; Satipo Valley, Junin Prov., Peru, Aug-Sept., 1940; [L. Lacey].

Allotype: Female; Same data as type; [L. Lacey].

Paratypes: Female; topotypic; [L. Lacey]. Female; Chaco, Bolivia; [A.N.S.P.].

***Pachypeza* Serville.**

Pachypeza Serville, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, IV, 1835, p. 42. Castelnau, Hist. Nat. Col., II, 1840, p. 493. Blanchard, Hist. Nat. Ins., II, 1845, p. 162. Thomson, Class. Ceramb., 1860, p. 120; Syst. Ceramb. 1864, p. 390. Bates, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (3), XVI, 1865, p. 314 (sep. p. 200). Lacordaire, Gen. Col., IX, 1872, p. 691, 692.

Elongate-ovate, slender, cylindrical. Head viewed from above more than one half as long as wide at base and more than one half as long as pronotum; front elongate, narrowed above, strongly inclined posteriorly; eye with lower lobe broadly oblong, distinctly taller than gena, upper lobes subapproximate; antennal tubercles approximate, robust, prominent, armed at apex, at least in male. Pronotum slightly elongate in male, feebly transverse in female, widest behind middle, apex a little narrower than base, usually with a feeble tubercle each side well behind middle, anterior margin emarginate at middle; transverse sulci obsolete; disk transversely rugose. Scutellum transverse. Elytra feebly tapering posteriorly, apices separately rounded, often subacuminate; disk at base simply punctate (in *phegea* granulate-punctate); humeri slightly prominent, angle broadly rounded, not tuberculate. Legs short, posterior ones shorter than forelegs, middle pair shortest; procoxae robust, no more than one half the length of prothorax, in male sometimes with tubercle on mesal surface, laterally in same sex with a distinct flange; femora clavate; tibiae often shorter than femora; metafemora and metatibiae in male strongly compressed. Antennae one and one half to two times as long as body in male, from one and one third to one and one half times body length in female, heavily fringed beneath on proximal five segments, tufted on apices of rest; scape cylindrical, feebly expanded apically; third segment distinctly longer than first, straight, rest gradually shorter, in male eleventh much elongate.

Genotype: Saperda pennicornis Germar, by original monotypy.

KEY TO SPECIES

1. Elytra with lateral margins in great part white tomentose . . . 3
 Elytra not white tomentose on sides 2
2. Elytra together with five complete bright ochraceous vittae and two white ones; pronotum with median vitta ochraceous; body form small and very slender *teres*
 Elytra with no complete vittae, discal ones tawny, greatly broken, sutural one white, only attaining middle; pronotum with median vitta white; body form larger and broader . . . *joda*
3. Elytra at base simply punctate, maculation not entirely white 4
 Elytra granulate-punctate at base, maculae entirely white *phegea*
4. Elytra with numerous distinct white and yellowish vittae on

disk, basal punctation not coarse, punctures well spaced
pennicornis
 Elytra without any discal vittae, with numerous yellowish
 maculae there, basal punctation coarse, more or less rugose,
 punctures rather densely placed *marginata*

Pachypeza pennicornis Germar (Plate I, Fig. 1)

Saperda pennicornis Germar, Ins. Spec. Nov., 1824, p. 490.

Pachypeza pennicornis Germar. Castelnau, Hist. Nat. Col.,
 II, 1840, p. 493. Lacordaire, Gen. Col. IX, 1872, p. 692.

Male: Elongate-oblong, slender, cylindrical; dark reddish-brown to fuscous, densely covered with dark brown pubescence, with orange-fulvous vittae as follows: a double one on middle of head above, one each side of front, pronotum with one at middle and three on each side of disk, elytra each with four or five oblique, interrupted ones and abdomen with two each side. A broad white tomentose vitta on each side of body from behind eye along sides of thorax and continuing along margin of each elytron to near apex, attenuate at each end. Short streaks or maculae of white on middle of pronotum, sides of scutellum, and scattered over elytra.

Head above minutely, densely punctate, with a median line from occiput to near epistoma; front about twice as long as greatest width, strongly and regularly narrowed above, slightly emarginate below lower margin of eye, minutely punctate; genae slightly transverse; eyes with lower lobe large, nearly twice the height of gena and about as broad as front, oblong; antennal tubercles prominent, robust, approximate, shortly toothed at apex. Pronotum nearly cylindrical, slightly longer than wide, a little narrowed toward base, side at basal fourth with a minute tubercle; disk with a large number of transverse carinae, mostly uninterrupted but a few central ones often broken each side of middle; basal transverse sulcus narrow, distinct, apical one broad, obsolete. Scutellum a little broader than long, sides feebly oblique, apex broad, notched at middle. Elytra elongate, feebly tapering posteriorly, apices subacuminate and separately narrowly rounded; disk basally finely, deeply, not densely punctate, punctures finer and shallower from basal quarter to middle, thence obsolete to apex; humeri prominent, anterior margin strongly rounded. Legs rather short; procoxae prominent, anteriorly at sides with an elongate, recurved flange,

ending in an acute angle, toward mesal surface with an obtuse tubercle; femora robust, slightly clavate, metafemora strongly compressed, on mesal surface shining; metatibiae strongly compressed, distinctly expanded apically. Antennae elongate, seventh segment attaining elytral apex, very densely fringed beneath from first to fifth segments, thence more sparsely so to distal end, apex of each of these distal segments more heavily fringed than basally; scape rather robust, cylindrical; third segment half again as long as first, fourth one third longer than first, rest gradually shorter, except tenth, which is slightly longer than ninth, and eleventh, which is longest of all (in small specimens antennae may be as in female).

Female: As male, but pronotum a little wider than long; procoxae with flange very short, the tubercle wanting; metafemora and metatibiae unmodified; antennae only slightly longer than body, tenth and eleventh segments subequal.

Length 13-23 mm.; width 3-5.5 mm.

Type locality: Brazil.

Distribution: Southeastern Brazil and Paraguay. Brazil: ♀; no locality data; [U.S.N.M.]. 4 ♂, ♀; Rio de Janeiro; [C.M.-4 ♂; U.S.N.M.-♀]. ♀; Chapada; [C.M.]. 2 ♀; Hansa Humboldt, Santa Catharina, Nov.-Dec.; [Lionel Lacey]. Paraguay: ♂; San Bernardino; (K. Fiebrig); [U.S.N.M.].

Pachypeza marginata Pascoe (Plate I, Fig. 2)

Pachypeza marginata Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1888, p. 507.

Resembles *P. pennicornis* very closely, differing from it mainly in having the antennae a little shorter, the elytra more coarsely and densely punctate and lacking all trace of pubescent vittae on disk; eye with lower lobe only slightly taller than gena.

Male: Elongate-oblong, slender, cylindrical; dark reddish-brown to fuscous, sparsely covered with dark brown or ashy-brown pubescence. Head above with an indistinct fulvous median vitta, a broader distinct one behind each lower lobe of eye, which may be fulvous, white, or both colors; front sparsely fulvous pubescent, densely so each side. Pronotum with five, indistinct, narrow, fulvous vittae on disk, one apically at middle, one each side of middle, converging and coalescent at base, and one toward each side; a broad, white vitta each side just above procoxae, narrower apically. Elytra

rather variegated with fulvous on scutellar region; disk, especially apically, with several rows of sparse, small fulvous maculae; on side margins from about basal quarter a broad white vitta, terminating before apex. Body beneath dark brown to fuscous, brown or ashy pubescent, sides of mesosternum and the mesosternal side-pieces, and metepisternum densely white tomentose; abdomen with two more or less macular, narrow, fulvous vittae each side. Legs fuscous, fuscous pubescent. Antennae dark reddish-brown, only very slightly paler distally, covered with dark brown pubescence.

Head with a median line from occiput to near epistoma; front elongate, rather narrow, tapering above; gena slightly elongate; eye with lower lobe broadly oblong, a little taller than gena; antennal tubercles robust, prominent, approximate, at apex with a short tooth. Pronotum elongate, slightly wider at base than at apex, widest behind middle, minutely tuberculate at basal fourth; transverse sulci obsolete; disk covered with many irregular transverse rugosities. Scutellum transverse, nearly oblong, apex broad, feebly arcuate. Elytra elongate, parallel-sided, apices separately broadly rounded, slightly acuminate or not at all so; disk at base densely, coarsely, more or less rugosely punctate, punctures from basal quarter gradually finer and sparser, much finer behind middle; humeri feebly prominent, its anterior margin distinctly rounded, the angle without a tubercle. Procoxae with a short distinct flange, toward mesal surface a rather prominent tubercle; femora robust, clavate, metafemora strongly compressed; metatibiae robust, slightly compressed. Posternum narrow between the coxae; mesosternal process elongate, narrow, feebly notched at apex; fifth sternite slightly longer than fourth, apex broadly emarginate. Antennae nearly half again as long as body, seventh segment nearly attaining elytral apex, with a long, rather dense fringe beneath, on distal segments fringe gradually sparser; scape robust, cylindrical, nearly attaining apical fourth of pronotum; third segment almost one and one half times as long as first, rest gradually shorter, tenth slightly longer than ninth, eleventh much longer.

Female: Pronotum slightly transverse; procoxae without flange and tubercle, metafemora clavate and metatibiae unmodified; fifth sternite much longer than fourth, with a broad feeble excavation toward apex, which is truncate; antennae only slightly longer than body, eighth segment nearly attaining elytral apex, tenth and eleventh segments not elongate.

Length 16-17 mm.; width 4 mm.

Type locality: Brazil.

Distribution: Southeastern Brazil. Brazil: ♀; Rio Grande do Sul; [A.N.S.P.]. ♂; Nova Teutonia, Nov. 11, 1938; (Fritz Plaumann); [L. Lacey]. ♀; Santa Catharina; [A.N.S.P.].

***Pachypeza phegea* Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov. (Plate I, Fig. 3)**

Distinct from the two preceding species in that the lateral, white, tomentose vitta of elytra begins at the humerus, the discal maculation is entirely whitish; and the front lacks the usual lateral vittae.

Male: Elongate-oblong, rather slender, cylindrical; fuscous, all over densely, dark brown pubescent. Head with a small patch at angle of isthmus and a narrow vitta behind isthmus of dense white tomentum. Pronotum with a continuation of the lateral vitta of head, which is widest basally. Elytra medially with a broad area along suture of small, scattered, irregular, white maculae, these denser from basal third, laterally with a dense white vitta which only attains the apical fourth. Beneath fuscous, dark brown pubescent, sterna medially and abdomen, except laterally on first sternite, grayish pubescent; meso- and metasterna laterally with a dense white vitta. Legs piceous, densely clothed with dark brown pubescence and with scattered single white hairs. Antennae piceous with thin dark brown pubescence.

Head above with a few, coarse, shallow punctures, a median impressed line from occiput to near epistoma; front elongate, gradually narrowed below, surface coarsely densely punctate, punctures deep, and with finer punctures interspersed; genae distinctly elongate, surface scabrous; eye with lower lobe wide, trapezoidal, narrowed below, about one eighth longer than gena; antennal tubercles prominent, approximate, dentate on posterior end of mesal side. Pronotum feebly elongate, widest basally; transversely carinate all over disk; sides feebly obtusely armed behind middle. Scutellum transverse, sides straight, oblique, apex feebly emarginate. Elytra with sides straight, apices separately, broadly rounded, basal fourth finely, densely granulate-punctate, remaining surface with moderate punctures, becoming slightly finer apically; humeri slightly prominent, angle simply rounded. Prosternum narrow, simply rounded, widened basally; mesosternal process narrow, subtruncate apically; fifth sternite slightly longer than fourth, at apex strongly emarginate. Legs moderate; procoxae

globose, with an obtuse tubercle anteriorly, flange feeble; femora robust, profemora rugose basally, metafemora feebly compressed; metatibiae moderately compressed; protarsi feebly dilated. Antennae about one half longer than body; scape robust, cylindrical, slightly wider apically; third segment straight, cylindrical, nearly half again as long as scape; fourth slightly longer than scape; remaining segments gradually shorter, except eleventh which is distinctly longer than tenth and curved.

Length 17 mm.; width 4.2 mm.

Holotype: Male; Coxim, Matto Grasso, Brazil, October, 1939; (A. Maller); [L. Lacey].

Pachypeza joda Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov. (Plate I, Fig. 4)

The following two species differ from all the preceding in lacking the lateral white vittae on the elytra. The present species differs from *P. teres* in the elytra having no entire discal vittae, all vittae broken and yellowish, the sutural one is white and only attains middle; moreover, its size is much larger and its form more robust.

Male: Elongate-oblong, slender, cylindrical; head and pronotum dark reddish-brown, elytra paler. Head and pronotum thinly clothed with grayish-fulvous pubescence; head with front narrowly margined either side with condensed pubescence, and an irregular vitta, a small spot at base of antennal tubercles at isthmus of eye, and a narrow, oblique vitta below isthmus of fulvous-tinged white pubescence; pronotum with three dense white vittae, one at middle narrow, gradually widening to apex, one either side (a continuation of the lateral on head), oblique, broad and widest at base; entire surface with scattered, short, coarse, white hairs. Scutellum entirely white pubescent. Elytra thinly grayish-brown pubescent, with a narrow, white, common vitta at suture on basal third, and each elytron with four narrow, fulvous vittae broken into very small maculae, one nearer suture attaining only basal fifth and joined at elytral apex to the second which is oblique and attains the inner side of the humerus, third from middle to apex where it joins the extreme lateral vitta which nearly attains the humerus, entire surface with single white hairs in each puncture. Beneath reddish-brown, clothed with gray-brown pubescence, medially yellowish-gray pubescent, mesosternum, mesosternal side-pieces and metasternum with a

lateral vitta of dense white tomentum, which becomes slightly narrowed on metasternum; sternites each side with two small, elongate, fulvous maculae. Legs reddish-brown, clothed with gray-brown pubescence and with single, scattered, white hairs; antennae reddish-brown thinly clothed with gray-brown pubescence.

Head above with a few coarse, shallow punctures; a median impressed line from occiput to near epistoma; front very elongate, distinctly narrowed above and feebly narrowed below the lower margin of eye, surface with shallow, coarse punctures; genae distinctly elongate, surface rugose, with coarse, scattered punctures; eye with lower lobe broad, trapezoidal, narrowed below, nearly one eighth longer than gena; antennal tubercles prominent, approximate, with a tooth on upper margin of mesal surface. Pronotum elongate, narrowed apically and basally, entire surface transversely rugose; sides unarmed, without trace of tubercle behind middle. Scutellum transverse, sides straight, oblique, apex very broadly rounded. Elytra with sides nearly straight to apices, which are each broadly rounded; basal fourth coarsely, rugosely-punctate, punctures coarse and dense to middle, thence to apex finer and less dense; humeri slightly prominent, angle simply rounded. Prosternum narrow, simply rounded, widened basally; metasternal process narrow, subtruncate at apex; fifth sternite slightly longer than fourth, at apex deeply emarginate. Legs short, robust; procoxae globose, flange moderate, an obtuse tubercle anteriorly; femora robust, clavate, profemora more strongly robust and rugose basally; metatibiae dilated apically; protarsi dilated. Antennae twice body length; scape rather robust, cylindrical, slightly wider apically; third segment straight, cylindrical, two-thirds as long as scape; fourth one sixth longer than scape; remaining segments gradually shorter, except eleventh which is three fourths longer than tenth.

Length 17 mm.; width 4.3 mm.

Holotype: ♂; prov. del. Sara, central Bolivia, 450 m., Nov. 1909; (J. Steinbach); [C.M.].

Pachypeza teres Pascoe (Plate I, Fig. 5)

Pachypeza teres Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1888, p. 508.

The elytra each have 2 complete bright ochraceous discal vittae and one white one, in addition to a common sutural ochraceous one; the body form is very elongate and slender.

Male: Elongate-oblong, very slender, cylindrical; head and pronotum piceous, elytra dark reddish-brown. Head and pronotum with very sparse, short, fine, yellowish pubescence; head with eye posteriorly margined, sides and a narrow vitta each side of front, bright fulvous; pronotum with five narrow vittae of same color, one medially bifurcate from middle to base, two either side of middle, one below and one above lateral tubercle. Scutellum thinly yellow pubescent. Elytra with thin, fine pale yellowish-gray pubescence, and each with three bright fulvous vittae and one whitish vitta, placed as follows: the fulvous one narrow at suture, the second from humerus to apex, and one on lateral edge, these latter two wider, the single white vitta lies between the sutural and second fulvous vittae and it does not attain either the base or apex. Beneath medium reddish-brown, thinly clothed with fine yellowish-gray pubescence, meso- and metasternal side-pieces densely white tomentose. Legs reddish-brown, moderately clothed with yellowish-gray pubescence. Antennae reddish-brown, brown pubescent.

Head above finely alutaceous with a few coarse punctures on vertex; a medium impressed line from occiput to epistoma; front narrow, elongate, feebly narrowed above and below the lower margin of eye, surface finely densely punctate with coarse punctures interspersed; genae vertical, surface rugose; eye with lower lobe ovate, one half longer than gena; antennal tubercles basally subcontiguous, at apex slightly divergent, with a distinct, short, blunt tooth posteriorly on apical margin. Pronotum feebly elongate, widest behind middle, apex and base sub-equal; sides arcuate, with a feeble, obtuse tubercle near base; disk with a distinct deep basal sulcus which is curved medially, surface transversely rugose, the rugosities from middle to base are interrupted by an elongate, feebly elevated median tubercle. Scutellum strongly transverse, sides nearly straight, apex broadly rounded, feebly emarginate medially. Elytra with sides nearly straight, apices separately broadly rounded (nearly together rounded); disk at base coarsely, densely punctate, the punctures becoming a little finer but no less dense to apex; humeri slightly prominent, angle simply rounded. Prosternum simple; mesosternal process narrow, bilobedly emarginate at apex; fifth sternite deeply emarginate at apex. Legs short; procoxae globose, with an obtuse tubercle anteriorly, flange well developed; femora robust,

clavate, profemora finely rugose basally and slightly more robust; metafemora and tibiae not strongly compressed as in others of this genus. Antennae from one and one half to one and two thirds times body length; scape cylindrical, very feebly widened apically; third segment straight, one half longer than scape, succeeding segments gradually shorter, except eleventh which is distinctly longer than tenth; fimbriate heavily on segments one to five, slightly on the other segments.

Length 12.2 mm.; width 2.7 mm.

Type locality: Brazil.

Distribution: Southeastern Brazil and Paraguay. Paraguay: 2 ♂; no locality data, 1885; (Dr. Drake); [A.N.S.P.].

Pachypeza septenaria Heller, Deutsch. Ent. Zeit. 1923, p. 421. This is described from Philippine Islands and is placed near to *Pachypeza trivitta* New. but probably should be in *Pothyne*, as is indicated by the elytral apex being obliquely truncate, and basal pronotal sulcus distinct. No other real generic characters are mentioned in the description but it is certainly not a member of the present tribe. Pascoe in Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1888, p. 508, suggests likewise that *Pachypeza trivitta* should be in *Pothyne*.

PLATE I

- Fig. 1. *Pachypeza pennicornis* Germar ♂ × 3.
Fig. 2. " *marginata* Pascoe ♂ × 4.
Fig. 3. " *phegea* Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov. ♂ × 4.
Fig. 4. " *joda* Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov. ♂ × 4.
Fig. 5. " *teres* Pascoe, ♂ × 6.
Fig. 6. *Helvina uncinata* Thomson ♂ × 3.2.
Fig. 7. " *lanuginosa* Bates ♂ × 3.5.
Fig. 8. " *lypera* Dillon and Dillon, spec. nov. ♂ × 4.